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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE .

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/791,351	03/01/2004	Henry Cai	B002-8000	2391

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EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Office Action Summary</td><td>Application No.
10/791,351</td><td>Applicant(s)
CAI ET AL.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Examiner
Gregory A. DiStefano</td><td>Art Unit
2109</td><td></td></tr>
</table>

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>01 March 2004</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-12</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-12</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>3/1/2004</u> is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>7/7/2004</u>.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   This action is in response to the application filed on 3/1/2004.

2.   Claims 1-12 have been submitted for examination.

Specification

3.   The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: on page 1,

paragraph [0001], applicant claims priority of a document based purely on a provisional

application attorney docket no., title and file date. A proper claim to priority should

include the provisional application number, which is believed to be 60/547,251.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

5.   Claims 1 and 9-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by

"The complete idiots guide to Microsoft® FrontPage®", by Parker, Elisabeth, copyright

1999 by Que, Publication: Indianapolis, Ind. Alpha Books, 1999, hereinafter FrontPage.

6.   As per claim 1, FrontPage teaches the following:

a web site generation system configured for collecting, organizing and viewing web site content information by way of web browser, (pg. 25, Starting a New Web Page), i.e. starting a new Web page from scratch. FrontPage even comes with some cool prefab templates with popular types of page layouts that you can use to get started. The pages come with dummy text and sample images, which you can replace. If you want to create a blank, unformatted page, select the Normal template. The New dialog box also helps you create Web sites with frames and style sheets;

the web site generation system being adapted to autonomously generate a web site after the web site content information is collected and organized upon a single web site build command (e.g. Publish button) by way of the web browser, (pg. 298, Publishing Your Web Site), i.e. enter the URL for your Web site in the Specify Location to publish your FrontPage Web to: box and then click the Publish button. The examiner interprets FrontPage's method of publishing to be synonymous to applicant's build step in that the entirety of the user's website is copied and sent to a server where it is built for others to access.

7.   As per claim 9, FrontPage teaches the following:

presenting an initiator web site using a web browser, (pg. 25, Starting a New Web Page), i.e. starting a new Web page from scratch. FrontPage even comes with some cool prefab templates with popular types of page layouts that you can use to get started;

using the initiator web site to collect and organize web site content information,

(pg. 25, Starting a New Web Page), i.e. the pages come with dummy text and sample images, which you can replace. If you want to create a blank, unformatted page, select the Normal template. The New dialog box also helps you create Web sites with frames and style sheets;

clicking once on the initiator web site to build a final web site, (pg. 298, Publishing Your Web Site), i.e. enter the URL for your Web site in the Specify Location to publish your FrontPage Web to: box and then click the Publish button.;

autonomously building the final web site. The examiner finds that FrontPage's method of publishing a user's web site without user interaction, to be a form of autonomously building the site.

8.   As per claim 10, FrontPage teaches the following:

viewing an initiator web site using a web browser, (pg. 25, Starting a New Web Page), i.e. starting a new Web page from scratch. FrontPage even comes with some cool prefab templates with popular types of page layouts that you can use to get started;

clicking on a content hyperlink (e.g. folder icon) on the initiator web site to open a target folder, (pg. 8, "Folders"), i.e. for a more detailed list of your folders and files, click the folder icon. When you switch to the Folder view, you can select a folder from the folder list by clicking on it;

locating a source folder using the functionality of the initiator web site, (pg. 88,

first paragraph), i.e. when the import file dialog box appears, click the add file button to

display the Add File to Import List dialog box. Browse for a file, click the import button

to add the file to your images folder, and return to the Import File to FrontPage Web

dialog box;

copying and pasting web site content files from the source folder to the target

folder, (pg. 88, first paragraph), to import your pictures into the current Web. The

examiner interprets FrontPage's method of importing files to be synonymous with

copying and pasting files in that the pictures are copied from a target file into the file of

the user's web. Also see pg. 281, "Copying and Pasting Files";

9.   As per claim 11, FrontPage teaches the following:

viewing an initiator web site using a web browser, (pg. 25, Starting a New Web

Page), i.e. starting a new Web page from scratch. FrontPage even comes with some

cool prefab templates with popular types of page layouts that you can use to get started;

clicking on the initiator web site (e.g. Import Clips button) to open a dialog box,

(pg. 90, "Import Clip Art from a different Folder"), i.e. you can import artwork from any

other source, such as a folder on your own computer by clicking the Import Clips button;

navigating the dialog box to select at least one web site content folder, (pg. 90,

"Import Clip Art from a different Folder"), i.e. you can import artwork from any other

source, such as a folder on your own computer by clicking the Import Clips button.

When the Add Clip to Clip Gallery dialog box appears, you can browse for your pictures;

navigating the dialog box (pg. 89, gallery figure) to select at least one web site

content category, (pg. 89, "Inserting FrontPage Clip Art Goodies"), i.e. if a category

catches your fancy, click on it to display pictures from that category;

associating the at least one selected web site content category with the at least

one elected web site content folder, (pg. 90, "Import Clip Art from a different Folder"),

i.e. FrontPage imports the artwork to the currently selected category.

10.   Claims 2-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Shiigi et

al. (US 2003/0014442), hereinafter Shiigi.

11.   As per claim 2, Shiigi teaches the following:

a client virtual machine (VM) adapted to run on at least one computing device as

a foreground process and interface with a user (Fig. 1, #12B & 12A), the client VM

including a web browser, (pg. 3, paragraph [0041]), i.e. A Page Server 12A provides a

User Interface 12B of the Object Model 10

to end users accessing the Web site application. The Page Server 12A processes

incoming requests to the system from users, and the Object Model 10 analyzes the

internal (object) representation of the system, builds the structure of the response based

on the internal (object) model, and delivers the content via a

page (or document) to be visually displayed via the user's browser in response

to the user's request;

a server virtual machine (VM) adapted to run on at least one

computing device as a background process (Fig. 1, #10 & 16A) and communicate

remotely with the client VM in response to an action request from the web browser, the

server VM adapted to autonomously generate a web site upon a single web site build

command from the user by way of the web browser, the generated web site including at

least one content file and at least one web page (e.g. template), (pg. 3, paragraph

[0039]), i.e. Referring to FIG. 1, a preferred embodiment of the present invention has as

its core system an Object Model 10 which generates documents (webpages) in

response to client requests in a client/server network. The overall framework of the

system is an object-oriented environment consisting of templates, objects, documents,

and resources which are used by the Object Model to generate webpages. Templates

(including a master template and extensions) are structural elements that define the

visual and programmatic structure of a webpage or set of webpages for a particular

Web site application, by specifying the formatting of the webpages and the content

objects that will appear or be used on the webpages. Objects represent different types

of content elements that are to appear on the webpages;

a storage virtual machine (VM) operatively coupled between the client VM and

the server VM, the storage VM (Fig. 1, #50 & 52) being used to store the at least one

content file and the at least one web page, (pg. 3, paragraph [0040]), i.e. a Structure

Repository 50 for storing structural elements (templates) and to a Content Repository

52 for storing content elements. The examiner would like to further note that as Shiigi

shows in figure 1, all of his components #12B, 12A, 10, 16A, 50 and 52 are shown as

being operatively coupled in the overview of the system.

Furthermore with applicant's limitation of a "virtual machine" performing the

above system steps, Shiigi teaches, (pg. 6, paragraph [0088]), i.e. the

application code is written in the Java programming language and runs as a Web

Application inside of a Web Application Server implementing the J2EE and Java

Servlet 2.3 standards. Alternatively, a free application server, `Tomcat` is

available from the Jakarta project of the Apache Foundation, while commercial

application servers are sold by IBM, BEA Systems, and Macromedia Inc. among

others. The Web Application Server is run inside of a Java Virtual-Machine (JVM)

application that sits on top of the underlying computer operating system. JVM

implementations are freely available from Sun Microsystems and IBM. Since the steps

of Shiigi are all caused to run as a Web Application inside of a Web application Server,

which in turn, is run inside a Java Virtual Machine, the examiner finds that Shiigi's

system utilizing a Java Virtual Machine, meats all the functional properties performed

by applicant's client, server and storage virtual machines.

12.   As per claim 3, Shiigi teaches the system of claim 2 as described above. Shiigi

further teaches:

        the client VM further includes at least one client applications module (CAM) (Fig.

1, #12A) and at least one graphical user interface (GUI) Fig. 1, #12B) the at least one

CAM adapted to interact with the web browser via the at least one GUI, (pg. 3,

paragraph [0041]), i.e. a Page Server 12A provides a User Interface 12B of the Object

Model 10 to end users accessing the Web site application. The Page Server 12A

processes incoming requests to the system from users, and the Object Model 10

analyzes the internal (object) representation of the system, builds the structure of the

response based on the internal (object) model, and delivers the content via a page (or

document) to be visually displayed via the user's browser in response to the user's

request.

13.   As per claim 4, Shiigi teaches the system of claim 3 as described above. Shiigi

further teaches:

        The server VM includes at least one web server module (WSM), at least one web

site content organization module (WSCOM) and at least one web site build module

(WSBM), the at least one WSM (Fig. 1, #10) being adapted to load and run the at least

one WSCOM (Fig. 1, #18A) and the at least one WSBM (Fig. 1, #10), the web browser

being operatively coupled to the at least one WSM, (pg. 3, paragraph [0039]), i.e.

Referring to FIG. 1, a preferred embodiment of the present invention has as its core

system an Object Model 10 which generates documents (webpages) in response to

client requests in a client/server network. The overall framework of the system is an

object-oriented environment consisting of templates, objects, documents, and

resources which are used by the Object Model to generate webpages, (pg. 3,

paragraph [0040]), i.e. A Repository Manager 16A translates the logical design used in

the system into the structure and format of the repository. A Resource Manager 18A

stores and manages resources in a Resource Repository 54. A repository is typically,

but does not have to be, a relational database, (pg. 3, paragraph [0041]), i.e. he Object

Model 10 analyzes the internal (object) representation of the system, builds the

structure of the response based on the internal (object) model, and delivers the content

via a page (or document) to be visually displayed via the user's browser in response to

the user's request.

14.   As per claim 5, Shiigi teaches the system of claim 4 as described above. Shiigi

further teaches:

        the at least one WSCOM (Fig. 1, #18A) is adapted to communicate remotely with

the at least one CAM (Fig. 1, #12A) upon at least one user request to collect and

organize web site content. As Shiigi shows in figure 1, when a communication is to be

sent either to or from a user via the Page Server #12A (e.g. CAM), it first passes to the

Object Model #10 which then passes requests to the Repository Manager #16A (e.g.

WSCOM). The examiner finds that Shiigi's system of a chain of communication

between a Page Server (e.g. CAM) and the Repository Manager (e.g. WSCOM) to be a

form of remote communication

15.   As per claim 6, Shiigi teaches the system of claim 5 as described above. Shiigi

further teaches:

        the storage VM includes at least one content file storage module (CFSM) (Fig. 1,

#52) and at least one web page storage module (WPSM) (Fig. 1, #50), (pg. 3,

paragraph [0040]), i.e. a Structure Repository 50 for storing structural elements

(templates) and to a Content Repository 52 for storing content elements.

16.   As per claim 7, Shiigi teaches the system of claim 6 as described above. Shiigi

further teaches:

the CFSM (Fig. 1, #52) is operatively coupled between the at least one CAM

(Fig. 1, #12B) and the at least one WSBM (Fig. 1, #10). As Shiigi shows in figure 1, any

input or output to/from the User Interface #12B passes first through Page Server #12A

(e.g. CAM), then onto the Object Model #10 (e.g. WSBM). The Object Model #10 then

communicates with Content Repository #52 (e.g. CFSM) through Repository Manager

#16A. The examiner finds that Shiigi shows a flow of communication between the Page

Server, Object Model and Content Repository, thus making them "operatively coupled".

17.   As per claim 8, Shiigi teaches the system of claim 7 as described above. Shiigi

further teaches:

the at least one WSBM is adapted to autonomously generate a web site upon a

single web site build command from the user by way of the web browser, the

generated web site including at least one content file and at least one web page (e.g.

template), the at least one web page being stored in the at least one WPSM (Fig. 1,

#50), (pg. 3, paragraph [0039]), i.e. Referring to FIG. 1, a preferred embodiment of the

present invention has as its core system an Object Model 10 which generates

documents (webpages) in response to client requests in a client/server network. The

overall framework of the system is an object-oriented environment consisting of

templates, objects, documents, and resources which are used by the Object Model to

generate webpages. Templates (including a master template and extensions) are

structural elements that define the visual and programmatic structure of a webpage or

set of webpages for a particular Web site application, by specifying the formatting of

the webpages and the content objects that will appear or be used on the webpages,

(pg. 3, paragraph [0041]), i.e. A Page Server 12A provides a User Interface 12B of the

Object Model 10 to end users accessing the Web site application. The Page Server

12A processes incoming requests to the system from users, and the Object Model 10

analyzes the internal (object) representation of the system, builds the structure of the

response based on the internal (object) model, and delivers the content via a

page (or document) to be visually displayed via the user's browser in response

to the user's request. The examiner finds that a user accessing the Web site

application to be synonymous to a request through a web browser.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

18.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the
> invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

19.   Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

FrontPage, in view of, "The Complete Idiot's Guide to Microsoft Windows 2000

Professional", by Parker, Elisabeth, Publication: Indianapolis, Ind. Alpha Books, 1999,

hereinafter Windows.

20.   As per claim 12, FrontPage teaches the following:

viewing an initiator web site using a web browser, the initiator web site having at

least one "Shared Favorites" folder, (pg. 25, Starting a New Web Page), i.e. starting a

new Web page from scratch. FrontPage even comes with some cool prefab templates

with popular types of page layouts that you can use to get started;

using the web browser to open at least one web page (e.g. open the file in the

Page view) that is to be added to the initiator web site, (pg. 283, "Exporting Files from

Your Web), i.e. if you want to share a Web page with a coworker, you can export pages

to another FrontPage Web. To save a Web page to a different location, open the file in

the Page view and select Save As from the file menu;

adding the at least one opened web page to the at least one "Shared Favorites"

folder, (pg. 283, "Exporting Files from Your Web), i.e. when the Save As dialog box

appears, browse for a folder and click the Save button.

However, FrontPage does not explicitly teach a method where there is a "Shared

Favorites" folder. Windows teaches the following:

the initiator web site having at least on "Shared Favorites" folder. On pg. 344 –

346, Windows discusses a method of setting folder access rights and sharing folders.

Once a folder was to be modified to be a shared folder using Window's method,

FrontPage could then select this folder as the destination to add the at least one opened

web page.

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was

made to have modified the files of FrontPage with the access control of Windows. One

skilled in the art would have been motivated to make such modifications because as

explained in FrontPage Chapter 18, pg. 203-204, FrontPage is an application which is

included in Microsoft Office 2000™, which is well known to be integrated with

Microsoft® Windows®.

Conclusion

21.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure.

Rempell (US 6,546,397), browser based web site generation tool and run time

engine.

Dan et al. (US 6,560,639), system for web content management based on

server-side application.

Sundaresan (US 7,039,859), generating visual editors from schema descriptions.

Starkey (US 2002/0059327), method and apparatus for generating web pages

from templates.

Yach (US 2002/0112078), virtual machine web browser.

Inumaru et al. (JP 2002202937 A), web site automatic generating device, web

site automatic generating system, web site automatic generating method, and recording

medium.

Ismael et al. (EP 0 908 816 A2), method and system for remotely browsing

objects.

Arel (WO 03/098468 A2), system and method for web site content managing.

22.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Gregory A. DiStefano whose telephone number is

(571)270-1644. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:30am-5:00pm Mon.-

Thurs.

        If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Xiao Wu can be reached on (571)272-7761. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO

Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call

800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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5/15/2007
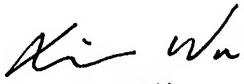
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